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CONTADORA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE TOUR

Meet Guatemalan Minister

PA080408 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Aug -- The peace agreement for Central America is about to be signed, said the four deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries today during a meeting with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade as part of the tour they are making to area countries.

The deputy foreign ministers are Ricardo Valero of Mexico, Jose Maria Cabrera of Panama, German Nava Carrillo of Venezuela, and Guillermo Fernandez de Soto of Colombia. The group began the tour in Costa Rica from where they visited Nicaragua and then Honduras. Yesterday, they arrived in Guatemala were they spent the night. Today they will leave for El Salvador.

Although they made separate statements to the press, they coincided in their views regarding the results of their tour of the region and Guatemala's position on the efforts the Contadora Group is carrying out.

Jose Maria Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, said that there is not much left to be done for the signing of the Contadora peace plan, which is already in its final phase. However, it is still difficult to announce the exact date, he pointed out. What is important, he added, is that all of the Central American countries reach an agreement for a peaceful, harmonious coexistence in the region. Cabrera also said that no one can say that the Contadora Group has failed because in every dynamic and practical activity, which is not theoretical, there are ups and downs and that is what has happened.

Ricardo Valera of Mexico said that negotiations are on the right path because on the tour the group has received very positive impressions. The purpose of the tour is to reach a consensus regarding the activities to be carried out in the area as part of the Contadora Group peace plan negotiations.

Guillermo Fernandez de Soto of Colombia said that the tour has been very useful and constructive as a continuation of the foreign ministers meeting held in July in Panama City. The objective is to restore a climate of trust among the countries in the region which can make possible the attainment of better results in the negotiations.

German Nava Carrillo of Venezuela said that the Contadora Group would like to see all the parties involved sign the Contadora peace plan soon. He explained that one specific objective of their tour is to become aware of the views of the area countries regarding the security issue. He feels that the negotiations are close to an end, but that it all depends on the will of the countries for a full agreement.

Andrade Comments

PA080507 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade commented yesterday afternoon on his meeting with the four deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group. He explained that they discussed the Contadora peace plan and that they wanted to know his opinion regarding the plan. According to Foreign Minister Andrade, Contadora can work if the countries in the area cooperate, and if they continue to work toward the same objective in order to reach an agreement on the peace plan for the area.

Tour Ends in El Salvador

PA080655 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Aug (AFP) -- The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group ended a tour tonight in this capital of the five Central American countries to reactivate the region's peace process. The deputy foreign ministers, who refused to answer newsmen, only said they were "very optimistic" as a result of their tour of Central America in search of a consensus to continue their peace efforts.

In this respect, Jose Maria Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, said that a consensus was obtained to the effect that the negotiations must continue and that a plenipotentiaries meeting will be called soon in Panama.

German Nava of Venezuela said that they found "a very broad receptiveness" in the countries they visited and, referring to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, he said they saw "a very positive attitude" in him toward the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Nava added that the issues discussed during their tour were the detente process, peaceful coexistence, national reconciliation, and the arms race problem in Central America. He admitted that the security aspect contained in the peace plan, as drafted by the Contadora Group, is the issue that has met the most obstacles, while insisting on the need to reach a point of consensus among the five countries. When asked about the attitude of the Nicaraguan authorities, who are said to be "the apple of discord," Nava said that "Contadora has not failed" and that "there are many apples of discord."

Ricardo Valero of Mexico referred to the historic and cultural ties that exist among the Central American countries so that they can all live in peace. Valero termed the situation in Central America as "unstable and threatening," while adding that one of the Contadora Group's objectives is to prevent the conflicts from worsening or becoming totally out of control, and to keep the current problems from spreading. "We are fulfilling this objective, but we must ratify it permanently" because the risks exist. Although the Central American situation is very conflictive in its economic, political, and military aspects, at least for the time being it has not reached those levels of generalization which are extremely dangerous.

Guillermo Fernandez of Colombia said that "all peace treaties are signed after the war is over, but that in the case of the Contadora Group and Central America the goal is to sign a peace treaty before war erupts all over."

AREA TO BENEFIT FROM OIL AGREEMENT EXTENSION

PA061445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Central American countries will benefit from the extension of the San Jose accord, which Mexico and Venezuela have signed separately but simultaneously. Both nations supply oil in equal quantities. The agreement covers 60 percent of the Guatemalan and Panamanian oil requirements. El Salvador and Honduras depend exclusively on the oil they receive through this agreement. Costa Rica only receives Venezuelan oil, since Mexico has frozen its sales to that country on account of a $7-million debt. Meanwhile, Nicaragua purchases $143 million of Mexican oil each year.

REACTION FAVORABLE TO ECONOMY MINISTER'S SPEECH

PY090115 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille's Monday night speech has generally gone down well with praise even from former military government officials, the Peronist opposition and the business community.

Former Treasury Secretary Juan Alemann called Sourrouille's speech and plan "absolutely correct " although he said that former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, his ex-boss, had brought down inflation without price controls.

Peronist economist Roberto Lavagna applauded Sourrouille's "sober" speech and Radical Deputy Leopoldo Moreau, who was visiting the Rural Society show in Palermo, said the speech had removed the doubts concerning economic recovery.

Roberto Favelevic of the Argentine Industrial Association (UIA), a manufacturers' association, said the reduction or elimination of export duties would stimulate the export sector but warned that the present level of interest rates would cause sales and production to slump in general. The Association of Argentine Importers and Exporters also applauded Sourouille's export package.

Virtually the only dissenting voice was that of Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray of the Union for the Democratic Centre, who said that Sourrouille's "austral" plan was still little more than a promise. Alsogaray argued that money was still being printed since the money supply grew by 90 percent in June and 21 percent in July.

DEFENSE MINISTER CALLS FOR 'URGENT' RECONCILIATION

PY031433 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defence Minister Roque Carranza appealed yesterday for "urgent" need for reconciliation in order to consolidate democracy in Argentina, and emphasized that the duty of the government to "maintain order and avoid excesses should be accompanied by an absolute respect for justice, law and human rights." Speaking during ceremonies inaugurating the advanced course in military strategy to be attended by 50 Armed Forces officers, Carranza said he would pursue the guidelines laid out for his ministry by President Raul Alfonsin during his speech at the annual Armed Forces meal. He then called for a "commitment to good sense, prudence and reason in conducting public affairs and in the military field for the modernization and professionalization of the Armed Forces." "In its broad sense," Carranza said, "the prime aim of national defence is to allow for the national will to be expressed, which can be summed up as wishing to live in peace and independence within the framework of the constitution."

CARANZA RETURNS FROM BRAZIL, DISCUSSES VISIT

PY090009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1934 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine Defense Minister Roque Carranza today said that it is quite possible that Argentina and Brazil will make some arrangements to exchange technical aviation material, which will be advantageous for both countries. Minister Carranza made these remarks at the military base of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport shortly after returning from Brazil. The main purpose of his trip to Brazil was to present a Focke-Wulf airplane to a Brazilian aerospace museum. The aircraft was actually presented in full flight, which is remarkable, according to Carranza, because the plane had not been in the air for 40 years.

During his visit to Brazil the defense minister greeted the Brazilian aeronautics minister who had extended the invitation to Carranza in the first place. He also paid a visit to a military aviation academy and the factory of Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprises], which was a very important experience, according to Carranza.

Asked whether Argentina is prepared to export planes, Carranza answered that Argentina is not actually equipped to manufacture planes. What it does have is maintenance facilities, which can also produce planes, and excellent tooling equipment which is probably better than what Brazil has, Carranza said. In view of this, it is the minister's opinion that Argentina and Brazil may have a good change to exchange parts.

Carranza arrived from Rio de Janeiro at 1535 after making a technical stopover in Porto Alegre, together with Air Force Chief on Staff General Ernesto Crespo. He was welcomed in the airport VIP room by Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena.

NAVY CHIEF DOUBTS PARTICIPATION IN 'UNITAS'

PY090034 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1947 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA) -- Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa said today that the Navy looks at the situation of the country "with logical concern over the difficult times we are experiencing." He also said it is "probable" that Argentina will not participate in this year's "Unitas" maneuvers. The maneuvers are held every year with U.S. and Brazilian naval forces in the Atlantic. The Naval chief pointed out that "Argentine participation in the maneuvers has not yet been decided" and that "the government has yet to make a decision, although it is possible that for various reasons we are not going to participate this year." Arosa added that this situation "does not prevent us from participation in future 'Unitas' exercises." He also admitted that "combined operations with the Brazilian Navy could be held and the Navy's normal activities will be carried out in accordance with the budget restrictions."

In this regard Defense Minister Roque Carranza told the press that Argentina has already informed the U.S. Government that for the time being it will not participate in the "Unitas" maneuvers.

Vice Admiral Arosa also said that the Navy looks with "concern" at the situation of the country "but with moderate optimism, hoping that little by little we will resolve a few issues that are under discussion so we can fully devote ourselves to our obligations," but he declined to give more details on this matter.

The Navy chief of staff made this comment upon arriving at the Argentine Rural Society (SRA) where he visited the 32d Livestock, Agriculture, and Industry International Fair. He then had lunch with Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu and SRA President Guillermo Alchouron. Asked about the fair, Arosa said that "just because I am a man of the sea does not mean that I ignore or that I am not interested in land matters," He added that we have to take advantage of "all the things we have" and that "efforts must be made every day to obtain what we want, and to do this we must utilize what we have."

SPAIN APPROVES REQUEST FOR GUGLIELMINETTI

PY020204 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Interior Ministry Under Secretary Raul Galvan yesterday announced that the Spanish Justice Ministry had approved the Argentine Goverment's [extradition] request for suspected rightwing terrorist Raul Guglielminetti. However he denied that Guglielminetti's return was imminent since there were still other formalities to follow.

REPORTAGE ON PAZ ESTENSSORO, NEW CABINET

President Meets With Press

PY090131 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has said no Cabinet meeting will be held until next week because the ministers are busy taking over their new positions and receiving reports from outgoing ministers.

The president made this comment upon leaving Government House at noon today after his first work day in office. Unlike former President Siles Zuazo, President Paz Estenssoro was friendly with the press, making a brief statement. He said his first half-day in office was very positive and the national situation was discussed. Asked when the Cabinet is going to meet the president said:

[Begin recording] The ministers are busy taking over their positions and receiving reports from the outgoing ministers [words indistinct], therefore a Cabinet meeting will probably not be held until next week. [end recording]

These were the brief comments by the president to the press on his first working day, therefore, it can be assumed that if no Cabinet meeting is held, no economic measures will be approved this week because several Cabinet meetings would be required to approve the first economic measures of the [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] government.

New Ministers Outline Plans

PY090039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (EFE) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister and Cabinet Chief Gaston Araoz Levy has stated that the new government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro intends to be an anti-imperialist and liberating government. This Cabinet is made up of members of a single party -- the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] -- and of independents with a similar ideology, not all well-known people, mostly in their 50's.

Gaston Araoz, who was foreign minister during the short government of Lydia Gueiler Tejada, stated that as far as foreign policy is concerned, there will be no big changes, and confirmed his support for the Contadora Group.

Defense Minister Fernando Valle, who during the military government of Luis Garcia Meza (1980-81) was rector of the La Paz University, stated that he is proud to be one of the few civilians to have held this post in Bolivia. Valle said today that the Armed Forces have become the real pillars of the democratic process, and added that the basis of his program is to integrate the Armed Forces into the national recovery process, thus making them the foundation of the effort to conquer Bolivian territory, which must be extended to the borders and not be confined to the cities. In a previous election, Valle was elected deputy for Hugo Banzer Suarez' Nationalist Democratic Party [ADN] and was expelled from that organization. A Supreme Court ruling allowed him to keep his seat as an independent until 1 year ago when he joined the MNR.

Interior Minister Federico Kaune Arteaga stated that his objective will be to fight immorality and corruption, maintaining freedom under the law.

Education Minister Enrique Ipina Melgar held the same post for 6 months during the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo. A former Jesuit, he is a professor of progressive ideology and a supporter of liberation theology.

Health Minister Hugo Rodrigues Serrano is a doctor and one of the best neurosurgeons in the country.

One of the leading figures in the government is planning and coordination minister and head of the economic team, Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, one of the theoreticians of the MNR. He was head of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], the largest enterprise in the country, and wrote books such as "The Military in Bolivia, or Power and the 1952 Revolution." He cooperated with the first term of the Banzer government (1971-78) when it had the support of the MNR, and served as deputy in the 1979 Congress. He participated in the coup by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch, serving as Natusch's foreign minister during his 15-day government.

Kaune, Araoz, and Presidential Secretary Guillermo Riveros Tejada are long-time members of the MNR. Riveros Tejada was head of the latest electoral campaign.

Finance Minister Roberto Quesbert was manager of the Bank of Boston in Bolivia, and is an outstanding economist as is Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Ascarrunz.

Information Minister Reynaldo Peters, a very young man, is a good lawyer. He defended seven persons in Luribay who were accused of plotting guerrilla activity, condemned by the military court and subsequently pardoned by an amnesty granted by President Siles Zuazo 9 months ago. However, they are still being held in prison by the military.

The only military officer in the government is Aeronautics Minister Major General Antonio Tovar Pierola.

Labor Minister Walter Costas Badani, Transport Minister Nestor Dalens, Campesino Affairs Minister Mauricio Mamani, Energy Minister Orlando Gumucio, Mines Minister Sinforoso Cabrera, Urban Development and Housing Minister Carlos Alcides Aliaga, and Integration Minister Fernando Caceres are not as well known.

Information Head Promises Openness

PY082209 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 2105 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Relay by Cristina Corrales from the Information Ministry]

[Text] As we already announced, the new information minister, Reynaldo Peters, has taken over his new position. The ministry was handed over to him by outgoing Minister Percy Camacho who praised Peters as an outstanding jouralist.

Reynaldo Peters then said that he plans to fully integrate himself with the press workers and the information sectors in general. He pointed out that information will have priority and that journalists will have as of now the doors of the ministry open. The following is a portion of speech delivered by Peters.

[Begin recording -- in progress] ...of the economic crisis. If the information is honest, reliable, and truthful obviously the people will become conscientious of the government's tasks and the measures implemented to overcome the crisis. This means journalists like you play a very important role. You are going to play a very important role during the next 4 years of the Victor Paz Estenssoro administration. I would also like to tell you that the government of Paz Estenssoro will be respectful of freedom of the press. [end recording]

This is part of the speech delivered by Information Minister Reynaldo Peters who also introduced the new under secretary, (Clodis Diaz), who was also in the offices of the new minister when he was installed.

PAZ ESTENSSORO VIEWS ARMED FORCES DAY ACTIVITIES

President Lauds Armed Forces

PY081312 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] For the first time in several years, a military parade was staged yesterday to mark Armed Forces Day. President Paz Estenssoro, Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon, and cabinet ministers attended the parade.

In his first public appearance as president and captain general of the Armed Forces, Paz Estenssoro yesterday also presided over a ceremony in which Armed Forces personnel pledged allegiance to the flag.

Speaking during this ceremony, General Simon Sejas Tordoya reaffirmed the Armed Forces' support for the Constitution and legal order.

[Begin recording] In my capacity as commander of the Armed Forces and in the name of all members of the Armed Forces, I hereby want to reaffirm and to strongly emphasize our decision to respect the Constitution, and to express our best wishes that the advent of this government will mark the strengthening of Bolivian unity in an atmosphere of true self-denial, generosity, and greatness. [end recording]

Later, President Paz Estenssoro said that the crisis has also affected the Armed Forces and that the government should study the situation to bring reasonable solutions to the Armed Forces' problems. Paz Estenssoro also lauded the position adopted by the Armed Forces in recent years and emphasized that this position was instrumental in preserving democracy.

Armed Forces Chief's Remarks

PY072040 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Swearing allegiance to the flag, the Armed Forces have reiterated their democratic vocation and obedience to the Constitution. Armed Forces Commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya delivered a speech commemorating this date and the 160th anniversary of the military institution.

The Bolivian Armed Forces will contribute to the fulfillment of the wishes of the Bolivian people by respecting the democratic process, Gen Sejas said, adding that the military institution is the pillar that guarantees our democratic freedoms.

[Begin Sejas recording] I am paying homage to the Armed Forces with emotion, pride, and satisfaction because the national and the international communities understand our position in the constitutional framework.

Since 10 October 1982, the Armed Forces have complied with their specific mission of strengthening their unity and work spirit in the highest interest of the country. The Armed Forces are achieving this, in keeping with the people's aspirations, with the highest of morals, and disregarding political and sectarian interests.

Our unquestionable conduct has allowed us to achieve a conciliation not only within our institution but between the Armed Forces and the people. We have gained the recognition, respect, and affection of the citizenry, which sees in our behaviour the guarantee of Bolivian democratic freedoms. [end recording]

Sectors interested in discrediting the national Armed Forces have not affected the heart of the institution, despite their attempts to take advantage of the country's difficult situation, the general said.

[Begin Sejas recording] Their efforts have failed because of the solid morale of the Armed Forces commanders, who have remained serene, mature, and serious during this constitutional period.

Comrades in arms, on this important date for our country and the Armed Forces, I ask you to follow this same path of duty, dedicating all your thoughts and efforts to the service of Bolivia, as befits honorable military men. Your lives unconditionally belong to Bolivia. Our justification is to live for our country as dignified soldiers in the service of our country and with dedication to our dear institution. [end recording]

SARNEY RAPS PROTECTIONISM OF DEVELOPED NATIONS

PY080133 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] In a meeting with representatives of Rio Grande do Sul shoe manufacturers at Planalto Palace, President Jose Sarney has condemned the protectionist measures adopted by developed countries against Brazilian exports.

[Begin Sarney recording] These measures by no means contribute to [words indistinct] now that the country is making a tremendous effort to bring about the recovery of its institutions and its economy, while developed countries are adopting protectionist measures which prevent the development of nations and [words indistinct] According to Sarney, these kinds of measures will by no means halt Brazil's development. [Passage indistinct]

SENATOR AFFIRMS EXECUTIVE PREROGATIVE IN IMF TALKS

PY071614 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Today in Brasilia, Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso revealed that President Jose Sarney will not submit the agreements that may be reached with the IMF to Congress for approval. Cardoso, head of the government bloc in Congress, today attended a meeting of the government's political council, and asserted that foreign debt negotiation is a prerogative of the executive branch.

Cardoso disclosed that the president will keep the Democratic Alliance [AD] -- made up of the Liberal Front and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party -- informed about the negotiations and that the AD in turn will supply this information to the congressmen. Sarney made this decision despite a campaign, which based on the Brazilian Constitution, sought to compel the president to submit the IMF agreements for congressional approval.

SARNEY NOT TO PUNISH WAR COLLEGE COMMANDER

PY081602 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpts] General Euclydes Figueredo, commander of the War College [ESG], will not be punished for his recent political remarks. Figueiredo recently reaffirmed his opposition to the legalization of communist parties and has criticized the agrarian reform proposal.

After a meeting with President Sarney at Planalto Palace, Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, yesterday said that he and President Sarney believe that Gen Figueiredo spoke for himself, not as ESG commander.

Do Amaral said that this case had become a tempest in a tea pot. He admitted, however, that had Gen Figueiredo been a corps commander, and not the ESG commander, he would be punished under the disciplinary regulations that prohibit officers from making political remarks. Do Amaral believes that Gen Figueiredo's action will not encourage other officers to make similar remarks. He added that since Brazil is now undergoing a process of political relaxation, there can be no more radicalized positions.

MINISTERS DENY SECRET RESEARCH ON ATOMIC BOMB

PY082110 Sau Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Aug 85 p 4

[By Joao Batista Natali]

[Excerpts] On 2 August, from 1000 to 1700, President Jose Sarney visited the installations of the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) in Sao Jose dos Campos, 89 km from Sao Paulo. During the visit, two ministers who accompanied the president, Air Force Minister Lieutenant Brigadier Octavio Julio Moreira Lima, 58, and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer, 63, emphatically denied that components for a Brazilian atomic bomb are being researched at the CTA's Advanced Studies Institute (IEAV).

The installations of the IEAV, the abbreviation by which the institute is known, are permanently guarded by tight security. Forty-eight journalists covering the presidential visit were barred from entering the institute. Nearly a year ago, a bimonthly war material magazine reported indications that secret research at the IEAV was partly directed at building an atomic bomb. The present as well as former governments have repeatedly stated that any nuclear protests under way are intended for essentially civilian and peaceful ends.

Air Force Minister Moreira Lima said it is only normal for Brazil to carry out some secret research involving lasers and new materials be at the IEAV to protect it against industrial espionage, because that research has to do with advanced technology.

ARGENTINE DEFENSE CHIEF VISITS EMBARAER FACILITIES

PY080155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] San Jose dos Campos, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Argentine Defense Minister Roque Carranza today inspected the installations of the Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise, Embaraer, which are located in this city in Sao Paulo state. Accompanied by Embraer President Ozilio Carlos da Silva, Minister Carranza visited the facilities where various models of aircrafts are built by the company.

An Embraer spokesman reported that the visit was only intended to provide the Argentine minister with information on Embraer's industrial methods, which have made it the best of its kind in Latin America. The spokesman also denied that Minister Carranza had made contacts for the acquisition of aircrafts for the Argentine Air Force.

Tomorrow, 7 August, Minister Carranza will present to the Rio de Janeiro Aerospace Museum a Focke Wulf-40 biplane, a training plane of prewar vintage, which the Argentine Air Force is donating to that institution.

PINOCHET CALLS FOR UNITY, PRAISES CARABINEROS

PY090219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 8 Aug (AFP) -- President Augusto Pinochet today called upon all armed institutions to maintain their ironclad unity at times when efforts are being made to break it, and pointed out that the Carabineros must act firmly and strongly. During a meeting with Carabineros officials, officers, and personnel at the Diego Portales building, headquarters of the legislative branch, the chief executive asked that there be no outrages or overzealousness and said unnecessary violence reflects lack of courage and this is not the case with you, gentlemen, because you have plenty of it. The president stated that recent developments compel us to maintain our unity in a courageous and calm manner as appropriate for men of arms, so as to protect the rights of the citizens in keeping with our Constitution. If someone should stray from this course of action it is his own responsibility, and not that of his institution.

TROOPS ON SURVEILLANCE DUTY AFTER INCIDENTS

PY090224 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] After groups of political agitators staged several isolated incidents in Santiago, Carabineros personnel and military troops have been called on to perform preventive surveillance.

STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE, ERECT BARRICADES

PY090237 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] An undetermined number of people were arrested at the Advanced Institute of Pedagogy this afternoon, after an act during which the new student center board, presided over by Andrean Palma, was installed. The students reported that the act, which began at 1400, was also meant to express support for life. However, the act ended in a confrontation with police, who used teargas grenades, a water cannon, and a large number of troops. The students knocked down part of a brick wall on Grecia Avenue and used the rubble to erect barricades and stop traffic. The streets were reopened to traffic after 1830, when police took control of the situation after entering the institute building.

No communique has yet been issued, although an undetermined number of people were reported arrested. The institute's spokesmen said no decision to suspend the classes for tomorrow has been made yet.

14 BANISHED AFTER PROTESTS OF COMMUNIST KILLINGS

PY071703 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 6 Aug (AFP) -- The Chilean military government today banished 14 people to the distant town of Melinka, 1,500 km south of Santiago, for their participation in street incidents that occurred on Friday, 2 August during a protest incidents that occurred on Friday, 2 August during a protest demonstration against the killing of three members of the outlawed Communist Party at the hands of official agents. Some of those who had been placed at the disposal of the interior minister were Dr Pedro Castillo, president of the National Commission Against Torture; trade unionist Sergio Troncoso, president of the Construction Workers Federation; and Professor Ruth Baltra, directoress of the Infantile Arts and Theater Groups. Government sources reported that those who had been banished have links to the Communist Party which promoted the demonstration against the military regime.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO INCREASE DEFENSE BUDGET

PA08305 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Aug 85 p 8 a

[Excerpt] The national government announced that the defense budget will be increased in order to face the public order situation and drug trafficking.

At the end of a Security Council meeting at the Narino Palace, National Director of Planning Jorge Ospina Sardi said that an additional sum, which has not been determined, will be included in a draft bill to be presented to Congress by the end of this year. The Security Council meeting, which lasted 2 days, was convoked by President Belisario Betancur exclusively to analyze aspects related to the security budget.

Those present at the meeting analyzed the public order situation. Government Minister Jaime Castro said no reports will be issued at this time regarding this issue. Castro said that the Security Council formed a group that will continue analyzing the budget, and that the results of these studies will be announced early next week.

For his part, Jorge Ospina Sardi said that during the meetings the priorities in the defense budget were carefully analyzed, and it was agreed that a meeting will be held in order to establish the specific areas requiring a budget increase.

"We have not yet decided on a specific amount, but the idea is to ask Congress to approve an additional sum, which will include all of the necessary expenses for this sector," said Ospina Sardi. He noted that basically the additional sum will reinforce the budget at the end of this year.

Opsina Sardi added that based on the studies conducted by the Security Council, the security field has been receiving adequate attention within the country's overall restrictions. "However, additional funds will be required this year, particularly by the end of the year," he concluded.

EL TIEMPO REPORTS NAVARRO WOLFF STATEMENTS

Proposes Cabinet Changes

PA070429 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Aug 85 p 6 a

[Text] Yesterday in Havana guerrilla member Antonio Jose Navarro Wolff, of the M-19 [19 April Movement], proposed to President Betancur that he appoint Manuel Marulanda Velez -- also known as "Tirofijo" -- minister of agriculture. Navarro Wolff arrived in Cuba in a wheelchair. He arrived from Mexico where they amputated one of his legs, injured during a dynamite attack in Cali.

Excerpts of Navarro Wolff's dialogue with the newsmen follow:

[Question] What will the M-19's future position be?

[Navarro Wolff] "We are in the same position we have always been in. We are talking. We believe there is a chance to make an arrangement with Betancur's government."

[Question] An arrangement? Under what conditions?

[Navarro Wolff] "Nothing has happened in the national dialogue. In the present cabinet there are more enemies of peace than friends. Neither [Defense Minister] General Vega, nor Goverment Minister Jaime Castro Castro, or Agriculture Minister Hernan Vallejo Mejia have been friends of the peace process. We see that it is necessary to be surrounded by friends of peace. We ask [Peace Commission President] John Agudelo Rios to do this. We have proposed several tentative names of liberals, conservatives, and guerrilla members. Why can't Marulands Velez, leader of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], suddenly become minister of agriculture and carry out an agrarian reform? Or, why cannot Alvaro Leyva Duran or Ernesto Samper become ministers of government? Therefore, it is necessary to be surrounded by the friends of peace. Then, we are sure we will fix this government. Otherwise, it will be necessary to raise the tone, the volume...."

Seeks Renewal of Peace Talks

PA071350 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Aug 85 p 8-B

[Text] The leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19), Antonio Navarro Wolff announced in Havana that he has decided to return to Colombia with former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen with the intention of seeking a resumption of the dialogue between that rebel group and the government of President Belisario Betancur.

Lopez Michelsen meanwhile said that he is willing to mediate "specially if the initiative comes from an important man like Navarro Wolff." Navarro Wolff, Lopez Michelsen, and Gabriel Garcia Marquez discussed the matter with two Todelar special envoys in Cuba where the debtors' conference just concluded.

Navarro Wolff said of the eventual cease-fire and the resumption of the peace talks in Colombia:

"I was talking to former President Lopez Michelsen, and we might return to Colombia together. This means that we will open a window to peace. We are going to see what agreements can be reached, although I know that President Betancur does not know about the initiative yet. Lopez Michelsen, the press, and I will return."

Former President Lopez Michelsen said in response to the same question: "I believe it would be advantageous to ensure peace by any means possible, especially if the initiative comes, as in this case, from a person of Navarro Wolff's prestige."

He was then specifically asked if he is willing to mediate. "Of course I am willing to do this. My only role is to promote the proper atmosphere for these meetings" (regarding the resumption of the dialogue.)

Nobel literature pirze winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez also referred to the subject saying: "First of all we need a clarification process because there have been so many contridictions on who exactly broke the truce. I believe that conditions are right (to restore the truce), and I believe this will be achieved."

In Bogota, General Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux, a member of the Peace Commission, siad that this is good news for the Colombians and that a dialogue would be the logical solution to move forward on making peace with the M-19.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY WANTS TO MEET SIKH LEADERS

PA062009 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] It has been reported that President Leon Febres Cordero has authorized former President Carlos Julio Arosemena to contact Sikh leaders in London in order to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting with the members of the religious sect. In a phone call from London, Patricio Buendia Nunez said that the head of state has sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Khalistan in which he mentioned his interest in meeting with the Sikh leaders. The telegram says that the meeting must be arranged by former President Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy in London.

HONDURAN ENVOY SEEKS BORDER SUPERVISION SUPPORT

PA070208 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Honduran Ambassador Ramon Villeda is in this capital on a special mission to inform the Ecuadoran Government about the development of the Contadora Group's peace efforts and the viewpoints of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government. He will also meet with competent authorities to discuss his government's position concerning the Central American crisis.

[Begin Villeda recording] Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have jointly prepared a document called the Statutes for the Verification of Pledges. In other words, if a country pledges to maintain fewer foreign advisers, the fulfillment of this pledge must be ascertained. Likewise, if a country pledges not to have military members or to decrease the number of weapons, this must also be fulfilled.

Within this framework, Honduras has proposed the supervision of borders by multinational organizations. What is the purpose of this supervision of borders by multinational organizations? First, a country like ours -- and like the majority of Latin American countries -- cannot earmark all of its budget for safeguarding its border in order to protect the back of a neighboring dictatorial government. The government should protect its own back. However, seeking to prevent an armed confrontation, we have not only accepted but also proposed that the border be patrolled.

We want to ask Ecuador to contribute to this concern and to join the organizations that will be in charge of verifying the pledges agreed upon by the Contadora Group or Central American countries. [end recording]

GARCIA EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY IN 25 PROVINCES

PY082318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (AFP) -- Alan Garcia's social-democratic administration today decided to maintain the state of emergency in 25 out of 145 Peruvian provinces in order to continue struggling against the armed subversion of ultraleftist groups. A decree released today stated that terrorist actions that affect life and public and private property are still taking place in the various provinces of San Martin-Huanuco, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac departments.

The decree added that in view of this, the suspension of individual rights will continue in those provinces for 60 more days and the political-military command of the area will remain in the hands of the Armed Forces.

The provinces in question are located in three areas of the country that are not linked to each other: the northeastern Amazon jungle, the central Andean region and the southeastern Andean provinces where the Maoist group Shining Path started its insurrection more than 5 years ago.

The government decree was issued just a few hours after the Shining Path toppled high-voltage pylons last night blacking out Lima and carried out several dynamite bombings throughout the city.

REPORTAGE ON INVESTIGATION OF PIP STAFF

Officers Refuse to Comment

PY081350 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2345 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] directorate has ordered PIP generals and colonels to refrain from making statements to the press who cover police news.

The application of this directive was seen when the "Rotativa del Aire" "News on the Air" program approached some officers to question them regarding reports on the involvement of high-ranking PIP officers in drug trafficking. One of the PIP generals, who is under investigation, stated that we have been ordered not to make any comments until this situation is resolved.

In the meantime, it was learned that the investigations being conducted on the presumed involvement of PIP generals and colonels in drug trafficking are making progress and that they will reportedly be concluded within the next few days.

Senator Enrique Bernales has asked President Alan Garcia to make a national address to assure the country that those involved in the drug trafficking will be punished. Bernales also noted that the Republican Guard should be reorganized and militarized so that the defense of the borders and the entire national territory is preserved. The left-wing senator also suggested that the PIP report to the attorney general's office so that the PIP serves the country in a decentralized fashion while the Civil Guard should continue to report to the Interior Ministry.

In addition, Bernales emphatically stated that the case involving politicians in drug trafficking should be thoroughly investigated and that those involved should be punished according to the law.

Exhaustive Investigation Promised

PY081429 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Abel Salinas has stated that the alleged involvement of high-ranking PIP officers in a scandalous case of drug trafficking will be investigated exhaustively. The case under investigation was masterminded and led by Reinaldo Rodriguez Lopez, a former PIP adviser. Attorney General Cesar (Elizalde) has announced that the attorney general's office will file formal charges within the next few hours against the people involved.

In adddition, (Elizalde) stated that former Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca is also being investigated.

LATEST TERRORIST ATTACKS, CASUALTIES REPORTED

PY090140 [Editorial Report] Paris AFP in Spanish at 1534 GMT on 2 August, in a 360-word article, reports terrorists actions in Ayacucho and Chiclayo.

Quoting police sources in Lima, AFP reports that a police patrol that was going to the remote locality of Osccos, in the Ayacucho district of Wilcashuaman, was ambushed by a terrorist column on 1 August. AFP quotes the sources as reporting that detectives Amado Guzman and Fernando Villacrez and five terrorists died in the clash.

According to the same AFP report, police have also reported that on 1 August Republican Guard Jorge Valverde lost a leg and an arm while trying to deactivate a bomb in Chiclayo, and that earlier 11-year old Armando Delgado lost his left leg when a bomb went off as he was walking around a mined area.

AFP also reports that Shining Path members "a few days ago" captured and beheaded Graciano Mendoza Asto, 48, mayor of San Jose de Laria, "on charges of being the leader of a peasant self-defense group."

In another 160-word report in Spanish transmitted at 0102 GMT on 4 August, AFP quotes police sources as reporting that one terrorist died and four Republican Guard Policemen were injured in several terrorist actions in Lima and Chiclayo, and that pylons were blown up with dynamite sticks in Pamplona, in southern Lima.

Finally, a 200-word AFP report in Spanish transmitted at 1707 GMT on 4 August quotes Lima police sources as reporting that five pylons have been blown up in Huancavelica and Chiclayo "in the last 36 hours," and that in Lima, a Republican Guard member was wounded by terrorists who tried to seize his submachinegun. AFP quotes the sources as saying that the wounded policemen killed one of the terrorists.

SILVA HERZOG COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

FL082244 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, today said the foreign debt problem goes beyond finance problems and becomes a political one. The official responded to questions made by legislators of the Congress permanent commission pertaining to Mexico's foreign debt and its repercussions in the international scene.

Silva Herzog said the federal government does not believe in an indefinite suspension of payments or in a total moratorium. As the first indebted nation to recognize the seriousness of the foreign debt for debtor countries, the official said Mexico had declared a 90-day moratorium in August 1982 and made efforts to renegotiate its foreign debt. Silva Herzog said indebted countries' foreign debt situation, especially of Latin American countries, worsened without these countries, international banks, and international financial organizations. He said this is why the problems resulting from the high foreign debt of debtor countries go beyond financial matters and become political problems, thus, its solution should be a political one.

Silva Herzog underscored the government's decision of maintaining a dual rate of exchange of the dollar inasmuch as the international economic situation shows this is the most viable measure.

UK ENVOY DISCUSSES EUROPEAN INVESTMENTS

FL081510 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Kenneth James, Great Britain's ambassador to Mexico, has said Mexico will continue to be good territory for European investments in spite of the difficult economic situation it is now experiencing. Nevertheless, he said the flow of coinvestments depends on the general financial state of the countries of the old continent since the measure in which they are recovering could determine a major source of capital to plan future investments. James recalled that during Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Great Britain, various agreements were signed that will be respected despite the financial problems now facing the Mexican Government.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT MEMBERS DISCUSS MINING TRADE

FL080221 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- A group of French Parliament members today paid a courtesy visit to Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry (SEMIP), Commerce and Foreign Trade secretaries, Francisco Labastida Ochoa and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, respectively.

They discussed with Labastida Ochoa Mexico-France cooperation in mining matters and the results of French Energy Minister Martin Malvy's recent visit to Mexico. The SEMIP secretary explained to the French Parliament members the present situation of the industrial parastatal sector. Hernandez Cervantes explained that Mexico is seeking a diversified trade and that this was the main reason for President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to several European countries, including France.

BUDGET SECRETARY VIEWS RECENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

FL090106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Carlos Salinas de Gotari, secretary of planning and budget, today asserted that the government continues to support priority programs dealing with health and education despite budget cuts. Salinas de Gotari pointed out that the budget cuts allow the government to channel resources to the real needs of the country and denied that the government's administrative system is collapsing.

He said even though it is true that the state is selling some enterprises under its command, this does not affect its control over strategic and priority areas. He asserted that the state maintains its authority and supports development over fertilization, electricity, and oil industries and over the infrastructure overseeing exports. The building of roads and the maintenance and improvement of other communications continues, as well as livestock agricultural production.

He reported parastatal enterprises have 30 days to submit their cut programs in an efficient manner and this may include layoffs.

The official recognized that the country is facing one of the worst crisis in modern times but also said Miguel de la Madrid's government has established adequate measures to combat it since the beginning of his administration. Salinas de Gotari mentioned that the most urgent objectives are to combat inflation, strengthen production, increase permanent jobs, and satisfy the needs of poor people.

Because of this, he said we will not modify the course of the objectives we have identified because the Mexican state and Miguel de la Madrid's government have received the support of different sectors of the population.

BANKS MEET TO DETERMINE BALANCE OF EXCHANGE

FL061540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- In the first session to determine the type of controlled balance of exchange in the Bank of Mexico, the participating institutions agreed to fix a parity of 282.30 pesos per dollar.

The Central Bank reported that the meeting was presided over by the Bank of Mexico's director of international operations and was attended by representatives of (Banda Serfin), National Bank of Foreign Trade, National Bank of Mexico, Bancomer, Multibanco Comermex, and National Financial Institution, who presented their purchasing bids and sales of controlled currency for this new system known as regulated floating.

Since the opening of operations, the banks quoted the so-called controlled window exchange in a bank that placed between 281.30 pesos to the purchase and 282.70 to the sale of each dollar, which was maintained without change throughout the day.

The Bank of Mexico stressed that the result of the day's work demonstrates that the transition to regulated floatation was accomplished without the appearance of abrupt movements.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT APPROVES IMF AUSTERITY PACKAGE

FL071826 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Aug pp 1, 12

[Text] A package of IMF measures designed to reduce expenditures by the Central Government and the Statutory Boards' has been approved by the Esquivel government. The package was in direct contrast to the extravagant life style of the UDP ministers who decorate their offices and travel freely to know the world at the country's expense. It is also in direct contrast to the special privileges awarded to the chosen few such as the fat salaries paid to the Financial Secretary, Ambassadors Laing and Tillett and the UDP political commissars appointed in each district.

The austerity measures will have the effect of the further lay-offs in the public service -- an estimated 200 people on open vote will lose their jobs! There will be a 50 percent reduction in overtime wages for workers, a 35 per cent reduction in mileage allowance and strict monthly ceilings per officer. Also approved was a 20 percent reduction in telephone lines and strict control in the use of the phone in general.

As for the Statutory Boards, there is to be a 3 month halt on all domestically financed capital expenditure, and thereafter capital expenditure of a reduced level can only be carried out if and when approved on a case by case basis.

There will be further reductions in the operating costs of these boards -- the Belize Electricity Board, B.T.A. the Water & Sewerage Authority, Belize Marketing Board, Social Security Board, Banana Control Board, Central Bank, Port Authority, and Recondev. This will entail certain lay-offs in staffing of these Boards. More unemployment!! In addition to all this, Government has agreed with IMF that there will be a wage and salary freeze for the period 1985/1986.

At a Cabinet Meeting held on June 23rd, 1985, Prime Minister Esquivel unveiled the IMF package to his dumstruck ministers. The choice was clear. Cut out the extravagant spending or devaluation will follow as surely as night follows day.

It is obvious that the economy was in a much worse position in June 1985 than it was in December 1984. For this reason, the International Monetary Fund did not hesitate to put the squeeze on Esquivel. Following the heated cabinet meeting of June 23rd, 1985 Natural Resources Minister Lindo was heard to utter: IMF! "It's Manuel's fault!"

COSTA RICA

MONGE ON ARDE'S PASTORA, KIDNAPPED U.S. CITIZENS

PA081954 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1911 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Report by Gretel Tinoco]

[Excerpts] President Luis Alberto Monge today participated in a number of activities in the Rural Guard Personnel Training School located in Taras, Cartago. Afterward, we spoke with the president who referred to the situation on the northern border resulting from the disappearance of a group of U.S. Christians on the San Juan River.

According to international cables, Eden Pastora, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] has said that he is holding the U.S. Christians. In view of this situation, President Monge said that if this is true, Commander Eden Pastora would be violating Costa Rica's neutrality. President Monge also said that no meeting can take place nor will a meeting take place between public security or Rural Guard officials and Sandinist People's Army officers stationed on the border with Costa Rica.

LETTER TO DANIEL ORTEGA ON AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA080355 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] At 1015 last night at the Foreign Ministry, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gerardo Trejos disclosed a letter addressed by President Luis Alberto Monge to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega telling him: "you must understand that Nicaragua threatens us with war."

This is the text of Monge's letter to Ortega:

Mr President:

Considering that Nicaraguan aircraft entered Costa Rican territory and fired missiles -- despising our country's sovereignty -- near Barra del Colorado and Agua Dulce at our country's northern Atlantic area on 26 July, I want to express to Your Excellency our deepest indignation for your government's reiterated purpose to carry out military activities in Costa Rican territory aimed at solving the problem of the civil war in Nicaragua.

Similarly, I vigorously protest the assertion attributed to Your Excellency that the aircraft that violated our airspace took off from our own territory. That assertion is false, as Your Excellency knows, and it can only be attributed to an aim to conceal the aggression and belie our neutrality and peace vocation in an attempt to make our government appear as though it is interested in an aggression against Nicaragua. Such plans do not and could not exist.

The two facts -- the violation of our airspace and the intention to conceal it -- must be added to the many aggressions that Costa Rica has suffered from the Nicaraguan military forces. Consequently, the frequent assertions by high-ranking officials of your government that our perseverance and staunch defense of our national sovereignty is due to pressures by foreign states is out of place and constitutes an insult against Costa Rica's national dignity.

Your Excellency has stated that Costa Rica has been pressured into breaking relations with Nicaragua. I hereby declare that we have not been pressured and that we would not accept that. However, such statements will not prevent Costa Rica from making the necessary decisions to defend our national sovereignty and dignity.

We interpret the statements you made today as a war threat against our country. The world must take notice that a nation that unilaterally demilitarized 36 years ago does not have an army, has never attacked a neighboring country, and has announced that its peaceful stance toward the world is being threatened with war. As a result of this, I urge you to make an effort so that our two peoples can keep their traditional friendly relations and so that Costa Rica can continue its unchanging efforts to live in peace with neighboring states without the altering of the peace and neutrality that we have announced to the world with your government's pacts.

We regret we must express this to Your Excellency, but my government could take other measures to ensure respect for the integrity of our national territory.

Yours truly,

Luis Alberto Monge, president of the Republic

EL SALVADOR

BLANDON BLAMES FSLN FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN UNREST

PA080544 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2255 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (REUTER) -- General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, said today that the military situation "favored" the Government's struggle against leftist guerrillas. Nevertheless, Blandon, who is in this capital on a private visit, added that "there will not be peace either in El Salvador or in Central America as long as the Sandinist government remains in power" in neighboring Nicaragua.

However, during a brief press conference Blandon remarked that he does not endorse the idea that El Salvador provide support to the "contras," the rebels who are fighting against the leftist Managua government, "despite the Sandinists attacks against El Salvador." Blandon hailed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy toward Central America and favored exhausting all peaceful means to achieve a shift of course by the Nicaraguan Government. Questioned about the FMLN's attack in Suchitoto, which lasted over 9 hours, Blandon replied that rebels will remain in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, he stated that the guerrillas, who he accused of "dehumanizing the war," have failed on the rural front and are currently resuming actions on the urban front. On this point, Blandon cited the 19 June attack perpetrated in a San Salvador restaurant where six U.S. citizens, including four marines, and seven Salvadorans were killed. Blandon said that following that attack the Salvadoran Army killed 32 members of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, one of the groups comprising the FMLN and the group that claimed responsibility for the attack.

Blandon said that the Salvadoran Armed Forces estimate that the FMLN currently has approximately 6,500 fighters, whereas in mid-1983 the forces numbered between 11,000 and 2,000 [figure as received].

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON KIDNAPPED U.S. CITIZENS

PA081505 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Twenty-three [as heard] American citizens who form part of a delegation visiting in Nicaragua were kidnapped on Wednesday by members of the mercenary bands on the San Juan River and taken to Costa Rican territory. The American citizens, most of them belonging to a religious organization, announced on Tuesday that they would sail down the San Juan River in a voyage for peace.

On Tuesday, mercenary chieftain Eden Pastora publicly stated his plans to shoot at the Americans on the San Juan River, bordering with Costa Rica. Everything seems to indicate that the Americans were shot at by the mercenaries before being kidnapped and taken into Costa Rican territory.

When high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration were consulted about the threats by the ARDE chieftain prior to the en masse kidnapping, the American officials said they doubted that Pastora had any plans to attack and shoot at the Americans.

In spite of the fact that Pastora himself made the threats and that these were widely reported, the Yankee imperialists, who are the ones who support Pastora and his mercenaries, doubted the plans of the mercenary.

The attack against the American citizens took place. Everything can be expected from a madman such as the traitor Pastora. The interesting aspect of this case is the cynicism of the imperalists. They cynically said they doubted the plans of the mercenaries, in spite of the fact that the mercenaries very clearly stated their threats. It is easy to understand that the Yankee imperialists act like this, since they are the ones who support and arm the mercenary bands that are attacking Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ REYES REJECTS FOREIGN IDEOLOGY, INFLUENCE

PA080326 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 5 Aug 85 p 17

[Speech by General Walter Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on 5 August on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the 5th Infantry Battalion; place not given]

[Excerpt] We are living in times of upheaval and danger, times of unsuspected consequences. The political-ideological war in which the superpowers are engaged has been introduced into the Central American area in an attempt to eliminate those ideals on which the struggles of General Fancisco Morazan were based and that led to his execution.

At present, the ideology that is being imposed on us is being promoted and encouraged with doctrines from other continents that are being practiced by regimes that deny and sacrifice the basic rights of man; that are foreign to our system of life, traditions and customs; and that wish to follow a banner other than the five-starred blue and white flag that to us is a symbol of the essence of our nationality. Under its shadow we all want to struggle, live, or die.

There could be no better stage or more suitable occasion than this to repeat 1,001 times that the members of the Armed Forces carry the fatherland in our minds, in our blood, and in our hearts, and that in our country's symbols we find the best support for our concerns and duties. I have always believed that the country's symbols are the purest materialization of the national identity and that national identity is the true direction, the true route toward which the rudder of state should be directed.

The road that the Hondurans must trod without the danger of becoming cultural colonies, or being influenced by foreign customs. [sentence as published] Hondurans, particularly those of us who have chosen an honorable military career, are obliged to be, behave, think, and feel as Hondurans, and as the product of what we inherited from the founding fathers of our country, heroes, and martyrs which leads us to show reverence to our most outstanding symbols, to swear integrity and loyalty before them, and to be authentic Hondurans in the arduous struggle for the freedom and glory of our country.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPED AMERICAN CITIZENS

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA082339 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Aug 85 p 8

["Text" of communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on the kidnapping of the members of the U.S. peace flotilla dated 7 August]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry informs the public of the following: On a recent date the Nicaraguan Government received a request from the U.S. organization Permanent Christian Action for Peace for authorization to transit the San Juan River in a peace effort. The government granted the request, not without first warning them of the risks involved in this Christian solidarity effort due to the presence of mercenary groups in Costa Rican territory.

After this tour of the San Juan River was announced, elements from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] mercenary group threatened from San Jose, Costa Rica, to fire at the Permanent Christian Action for Peace group despite which, the U.S. Christians decided to go ahead with their peace mission.

At approximately 0745 today, 7 August, representatives of the Christian group in Managua who are in constant radio communication with the group traveling on the river informed our government that mercenary groups established in Costa Rican territory were firing at the group and forcing them to enter a neighboring area in the Machuca sector, 17 km west of La Penca.

The number of persons kidnapped is approximately 50, among them 29 U.S. citizens from the Permanent Christian Action for Peace group, and approximately 18 Nicaraguan and foreign newsmen who were covering the Christian mission.

The Nicaraguan Government blames the U.S. Government for this incident, as that government promotes and directs these mercenary and terrorist groups, and blames them for the physical and moral integrity of those kidnapped. In addition, we call on the Costa Rican Government so that it will immediately initiate the necessary actions to release the kidnapped persons and capture the mercenary groups.

The Nicaraguan Government has given its troops stationed on the border with Costa Rica precise orders not to respond to attacks and provocations by the mercenary groups in Costa Rican territory in order to prevent pretexts that could be used against the U.S. and Nicaraguan hostages kidnapped by the ARDE terrorist groups.

Managua, 7 August 1985

ARDE Denies Kidnapping

PA081549 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] San Jose, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- ARDE today reiterated that it has not kidnapped a group of U.S. Christian activists captured yesterday when they were sailing on the San Juan River on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border.

This was stated to ACAN-EFE at 0910 (1510 GMT) by Jose Davila, highest political official of ARDE and one of the three members of the group's top leadership that also includes Eden Pastora and Donald Castillo.

Davila said that ARDE is the one most interested in clarifying this incident in which it is not involved. The ARDE political leader denied a report from Washington in which an anti-Sandinist spokesman said that Pastora's forces were holding the group of activists from the ecumenical group, Permanent Christian Action for Peace. Davila insisted that ARDE does not have a spokesman in Washington and added: "We have confirmed that none of our commandos are holding that group of activists."

ARDE Calls Kidnapping 'Show'

PA081829 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1744 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Jose Davila has emphasized that ARDE is not holding the U.S. pacifists and that he is only interested in seeing this situation clarified. He added that this is nothing more or less than a show mounted by Daniel Ortega.

Jose Davila said: This morning, we checked with ARDE forces operating in southern Nicaragua, and the answer was categorical: We did not fire at or detain the U.S. group. He also said that ARDE believes that the alleged disappearance of a group of U.S. pacifists on the San Juan River is a Managua-mounted show and that it is feasting on it politically. This is why we want to clearly state that the U.S. citizens are not in our hands and that the dispatch from Washington is not true, because ARDE does not have a spokesman in the U.S. capital. According to Jose Davila, the only authorized ARDE spokesman in the United States is Edgar Macias Gomez who is in Miami. Therefore, statements like the one mentioned lack any credibility.

Davila on Hostage Release

PA090047 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 2318 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] ARDE leader Jose Davila told this radio station that the fact that the group of U.S. pacifists were located this afternoon proves the organization's assertion that this trip constitutes a propaganda stunt by the Nicaraguan communist regime. Davila said:

[Begin recording] The fact that the pacifists have shown up proves that ARDE was right. We have pointed out the specific possibility that this was a show staged by the nine communists in Managua in an effort to continue D'Escoto's fast, which was also a show. This is why ARDE is satisfied that the issue has been clarified because Managua has been taking political advantage of this situation based on shady, manipulated reports in an effort to discredit ARDE and affect the neutrality policy of the Costa Rican Government headed by Luis Alberto Monge. [end recording]

Group Arrives in El Castillo

PA090344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A few minutes ago, the group of 28 Christians of the Witnesses for Peace organization and the 18 reporters who were with them arrived in the town of El Castillo, in Nicaraguan territory, along the coasts of the San Juan River.

We have a companero here from the Permanent Christian Action for Peace organization, and we want him to confirm the report of the companeros arrival. It seems that the report is true and that a spokesman will make a report. The report was confirmed, but they are now at Permanent Action; that is, they are praying and thanking God for their companeros safe arrival.

According to reports, they left the Costa Rican Civil Guard garrison in Las Tiricias at 1715 and were detained there for 1 and 1/2 hours, which resulted in their making this trip to El Castillo during the night hours. The trip was several dozen kilometers and was very slow. They lost communications because their radio battery was low; they made frequent but brief contact in order not to drain the battery. They were scheduled to arrive in El Castillo at 2000 but have just arrived. They are all in perfect condition, well not quite perfect condition as we had reports that a minister and a Christian companera were not well. The companero is back again; there will be further reports within 1 hour after they finish praying. They are behind closed doors meditating and thanking God.

BORGE SAYS CIA 'TERRORIST PLAN' FOILED

PA090348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1317 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A U.S. Central Intelligence Agency terrorist plan was denounced today by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez during the inauguration of the Enrique Smith Police Unit. The member of the FSLN National Directorate said that the Somozist counterrevolutionaries were planning to destroy a Sandinist People's Army warehouse in the western sector of the country and to place bombs near the main building of the Domestic Trade Ministry [Micoin].

Commander Borge said that the counterrevolutionaries brought 400 kilos of explosives into the country and that these explosives were to be used in sabotage actions and attacks. He recalled that the damanges caused at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport on 20 March 1982 were the result of the explosion of 3 kilos of explosives. Borge added that with the 400 kilos that were brought into the country the whole airport and nearby buildings could be destroyed. However, the 400 kilos of explosives and the counterrevolutionaries who were going to place the charges are now in our hands, said Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON POSSIBLE VISIT BY NORIEGA

PA081946 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, general commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, has contacted the Nicaraguan defense minister and voiced his wishes to visit Nicaragua within the next few days. The following is the Defense Ministry communique:

The Defense Ministry hereby reports that at 1800 hours yesterday, Nicaraguan Defense Minister and Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra received a telephone call from San Jose, Costa Rica, from Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, general commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces. Gen Noriega, who was visiting Costa Rica at that time, said he is willing to reaffirm to President Luis Alberto Monge the need to hold the dialogue between the top authorities of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments, which would mean a very important step in seeking a solution of the problems affecting the two countries due to the tense situation along the common border. This situation has worsened with the en masse kidnapping of American Christians and foreign reporters carried out by ARDE mercenary forces from Costa Rican territory.

Likewise, Gen Noriega reaffirmed that he feels dialogue is the best way for solving the problems in the region and voiced his wishes to visit our country within the next few days to hold talks with our government authorities.

Meanwhile, Commander Humberto Ortega said that the Nicaraguan Government was worried over the terrorist action of the en masse kidnapping of American citizens and reporters by the ARDE forces who are operating from Costa Rican territory. He added he shares Gen Noriega's opinion to the effect that dialogue is the best way for finding a solution to the conflict between the two countries.

Managua, 8 August

[Signed] Public Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

VISITING ENVOYS SEE AGGRESSION EVIDENCE

PA032002 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] Punta Cosiguina -- A total of 146 air, and 43 naval violations as well as 11 attacks from the sea and 5 from the air have been reported in the last 18 months in this sector in the extreme northwestern part of Nicaragua using CIA speedboats, and U.S.-manufactured light and regular airplanes.

Commander Javier Pichardo, Chief of the 1st Military Zone of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], reported the foregoing to the ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries, France and Spain who visited the area yesterday as a result of recent U.S. accusations that a "Salvadoran FMLN guerrilla camp" is located here.

The Sandinist military chief accompanied the diplomats to the Potosi pier, where shipment of merchandise between Nicaragua and El Salvador was interrupted months ago because of the constant naval and air attacks by Honduran Army members.

The 78 air violations that have occurred so far this year were carried out by Hercules AC-130 planes, RC-135 light airplanes and U-2 TR1 spy planes, four of which violated Nicaraguan airspace this July, Pichardo explained, pointing out that the results of the attacks have been 6 people killed, 15 injured and the destruction of the ferry used in the region.

The following diplomats toured the area: Ambassadors Faustino Pulgar Gruber of Venezuela; Abelardo Duarte of Colombia; Jose Luis La Madrid of Mexico; Luis Cuero y Fabrega of Spain; and Jane Debenest of France, as well as Panamanian consul Luz Lescure and French military attache Emmanuel Alis.

Through a TZK distance measuring apparatus, and diplomats were able to observe El Tigre Island, where a U.S. radio exploration base is located, and the town of Amapala, the departure point of a large number of the vessels and airplanes that have invaded Nicaraguan territory.

Some days ago, Reagan administration spokesmen accused Nicaragua of having built a "training camp for Salvadoran guerrillas" on the farm known as Santa Julia, located 12 km west of Potosi in the Maranonal area. The diplomats also toured the farm, now deserted, except for some stumps and lean-to's.

What actually existed at Santa Julia, a cattle farm belonging to the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry was a Region 2 instruction center, created in the first week of April 1984, and dismantled 7 months later, when it was decided that military training should be centralized in the north-central region of the country in order to unify the reserve forces.

"No military training camp belonging to any country or guerrilla organization exists here or in any other part of Nicaragua," EPS Captain Ricardo Wheelock said to the group who carried out an "on site" inspection of what was a lookout station, and some shelters and trenches built by the Sandinist militiamen. Some of the shelters were laid out in a circular pattern, for some 5 km around the center of the base.

Several trees shading the log shelters with thatched roofs have the wooden letters FSLN attached. "As you can see, it says FSLN, not FMLN," Commander Pichardo said to the diplomats with a smile.

Immediately afterward, the group moved to a sector close to the former Sandinist camp, where the remains of a Honduran Army Bell UH-1B helicopter are still scattered about. The helicopter was shot down on 8 March by Sandinist antiaircraft defense units after it had entered the national territory.

The engine, rotor, pilot and co-pilot seats were examined by the ambassadors. The aircraft, one of 30 helicopters that the United States gave to Honduras after completing the "Big Pine I maneuvers," crashed with eight people aboard, including a Honduran Army major. All died instantly.

The remains of the U.S. helicopter, as well as the bullet holes at the Potosi Customs, were new evidence of the military aggression suffered by Nicaragua, presented to the diplomats of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, France, and Spain. Their presence permitted an on-the-spot verification of the effects of the attack.

The last of the air attacks launched against Punta Cosiguina took place on 31 November at 1145 when two push-and-pull planes flew over Potosi, and one of them dropped a bomb, which exploded at sea.

The most recent naval aggression was carried out at 1920 on 18 June by two "Piranha" type speedboats, which strafed the Punta Nata sector with a .30 caliber machinegun. This act of aggression was stopped by the area self-defense units.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DIRECTORATE ON RECENT CLASHES

PA090145 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0022 GMT 9 Aug 95

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry Directorate of Public and Foreign Relations dated 8 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Twenty counterrevolutionaries, as well as an unspecified number of wounded individuals are the result of the latest clashes between the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and counterrevolutionaries mainly in Jinotega and Esteli Departments. There have been clashes in parts of (Costales), east of Condega and Esteli Department; La Pintada, west of Esteli; (Loma El Cinchado), northwest of San Juan de Limay; and (La Varela), west of Esteli.

Yesterday, our troops also clashed with the enemy in the Santa Teresa sector, 1000 km northwest of San Jose de Bocay in Jinotega Department. The enemy withdrew to (Valle de las Condegas) west of San Jose de Bocay where they again clashed with our troops which inflicted 19 casualties on the enemy forces. We also confiscated a large amount of military equipment.

Yesterday, our forces clashed with mercenaries in (Cerro Esperanza) located 23 km east of Boaco inflicting 1 casualty on them, in addition to rescuing Companero Alejandro Sequeira Hernandez, an alternate member of the National Constituent Assembly who was kidnapped by the contras on 5 August. During an attack on Potrero Alto located northwest of Camoapa in Chontales Department, the contras murdered FSLN member Jose Angel Escordia and kidnapped Companero Abel Sotelo, an FSLN delegate who is still a captive.

Managua, 8 August 1985

Defense Ministry Directorate of Public and Foreign Relations

SOUTH KOREA REPORTEDLY SENDS ADVISERS TO CONTRAS

PA071700 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, DPRK -- The official organ of the Workers Party of the DPRK charged today that the South Korean regime has sent military experts to provide advice to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. The newspaper also reports that South Korea has sent military advisers to the Napoleon Durate regime in El Salvador. It points out that the South Korean advisers participated in the U.S. invasion of Vietnam and are experts in sabotage, torture, and criminal attacks against the population.

WEEKLY PLANS TO INCREASE CIRCULATION

PA070007 Panama City LA PRENSA (NICARAGUA HOY supplement dated 3 Aug) in Spanish 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Starting last week, this independent weekly of the newspaper LA NACION, NICARAGUA HOY, is being published in three Latin American countries in addition to Costa Rica: Honduras, Panama, and Colombia. It will soon be published in Venezuela.

Thanks to its international success and the lack of news about the real situation, the newspapers EL SIGLO of Colombia, LA PRENSA of Panama, and LA PRENSA of Honduras have offered to reproduce the weekly. The first issue to be published in these prestigious newspapers is issue No 16. In other words, this will be the third issue to have broad circulation in the aforementioned countries.

The Venezuelan television network Venevision has also asked for a copy of the negatives of NICARAGUA HOY and is currently printing 1,000 copies on bond paper that will be distributed in Venezuela's power circles. It is also working to obtain the publication of NICARAGUA HOY in the Caracas newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, which has a circulation of more than 220,000.

To date, NICARAGAUA HOY's circulation is as follows: 75,000 copies in Costa Rica through LA NACION; 28,000 copies in Panama through LA PRENSA; 45,000 copies in Honduras through LA PRENSA of San Pedro Sula; 58,000 copies in Colombia through EL SIGLO; 1,000 copies in Venezuela printed by Venevision on bond paper, and another 1,000 copies printed in bond paper in San Jose and distributed throughout the world.

This to a combined circulation of 208,000 copies.

If NICARAGUA HOY's reproduction in Caracas' EL UNIVERSAL is achieved, the circulation will be doubled. It will reach approximately 500,000 copies distributed in five countries.

In a second phase of international expansion, there are short-term plans to obtain NICARAGUA HOY's circulation in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico through important newspapers in each of those countries. With this the weekly would broadly cover all of the Central American and Contadora Group countries with the exception of Nicaragua, where the Sandinist military regime maintains an ironclad censorship of the newspaper LA PRENSA and absolute control over the other communications media.

Through this means, NICARAGUA HOY expresses thanks for the cooperation provided by the newspaper LA NACION without which it would have been impossible to reach these important goals. It also expresses thanks for the aforementioned communications media's solidarity with the democratic cause of the Nicaragua people. A new phase of Latin American brotherhood in defense of freedom has begun, thus honoring the ideals of the father of American unity, Simon Bolivar.

UNO-FARN COMMUNIQUE ON 29 JULY CLASH WITH EPS

PA062307 Panama City LA PRENSA (NICARAGUA HOY supplement dated 3 Aug) in Spanish 6 Aug 85 p 4 C

[Text] We have received the following communique from the National Opposition Unity-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua [UNO-FARN] guerrilla forces:

At 1600 on Monday, 29 July, there was a clash between troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and UNO-FARN forces headed by Commander "Negro Chamorro". The action took place in the area near Colon, south of the Great Lake of Nicaragua, and lasted 30 minutes with an exchange of rifle fire.

The EPS patrol was coming from an outpost on the banks of the Great Lake known as Colon.

The enemy suffered five casualties at the mouth of the river, and our forces seized an RPG-7 detonator and four mortars.

The only revolutionary strategy used was by Hermelinda Campos of UNO-FARM at the orders of "Pedro," chief of the zone, which clashed with the patrol. [sentence as published]

OPPOSITION BLOC REJECTS U.S. CONDITIONAL AID

PA011243 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0231 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- An anti-Sandinist political and military bloc that comprises Eden Pastora and other Nicaraguan opposition leaders has objected to any conditional U.S. aid to continue the struggle against the Managua regime.

The Southern Opposition Bloc [Bloque Opositor del Sur] (BOS) was created in San Jose last week. It comprises the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), the Nicaraguan National Rescue and Conciliation Movement, and trade union and professional groups in exile.

Jose Davila, one of BOS' principal spokesmen and ARDE leader, said today that this organization "will not accept political conditions," although it is currently experiencing an acute shortage or resources to maintain the struggle in southern Nicaragua. During a press conference, Davila said that approximately 100,000 civilians live in the 35,000 sq km covered by ARDE troops and that these civilians need help for humanitarian reasons, such as the assistance recently provided by the U.S. Congress.

The rebel political leader said that the organizations comprising the BOS have been constantly hampered by both "the extreme rightists and leftists." He added: "This obstruction is due to our democratic, nationalist, and centrist project, which bothers some radical groups of the extreme right wing."

The political leader refused to identify these groups by name. He also said: "We will continue struggling regardless of the obstruction because ours is a feasible project that aims at social, economic, and political democracy in Nicaragua, not at Somozism returning to Nicaragua."

Davila pointed out that the BOS' ultimate objective is to form a single front to fight against the Sandinist government. Toward this end, the BOS has set forth four conditions. The four conditions are: Unity regarding a political project, equal rights, a change in stance by those who try to diminish BOS' importance, and the unity of the organizations comprising each political group.

The other bloc, the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), created on 12 June, is headed by Adolfo Calero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) -- the most important anti-Sandinist group up in arms -- and political leaders Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz.

In addition, Davila asserted that ARDE has killed 70 members of the Nicaraguan Army since the beginning of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) offensive against the Pastora forces in southern Nicaragua on 26 May, and that ARDE has lost 4 men during the same period.

Later, he said that neither the EPS nor ARDE currently holds absolute control over the San Juan River and that ARDE carries out a series of guerrilla actions aimed at recovering the positions lost due to the EPS offensive.

DIFFERENCES DIVIDE OPPOSITION ORGANIZATIONS

PA080825 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Jul 85 p 6 A

[By Victor Hugo Murillo S.]

[Text] Years ago, when the elections for a new federation directorate were being prepared at the University of Costa Rica, the following phrase was frequently heard: "Wherever three Trotskiyists meet, there is a division." The students used this phrase to joke about the internal rifts which usually marked the end of a Trotskiyist-oriented groups' unity and the beginning of two or more groups, comprised by the resulting factions.

A look at the current situation of Nicaraguan exiles in Costa Rica shows an unavoidable analogy, even though all of the leaders of the various political, labor, and business organizations proclaim the need for "total unity" in order to gather strength and start the struggle against the leftist government in Manauga.

Nevertheless, the multiplicity of groups, the personal rifts, and, above all, the exiled leaders' claims that they are the bearers of truth have curbed the achievement of such a goal. Even though they all claim to be ready for a dialogue and to set aside sectarian interests for the achievement of common interests, their statements and attitudes do not predict progress in this area -- at least in the short-term.

Furthermore, a new opposition front was comprised on Friday, always inspired in the ideal of strengthening the Sandinist opposition, first achieving the unity of all the forces scattered throughout Costa Rica.

The exiled Nicaraguans currently comprise two large gropus: the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) and the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS).

Even though the leaders deny or hide the fact, practically irreconcilable divergencies exist between the two and these tend to worsen with their mutual doubts concerning ideology and power quotas.

UNO, proclaimed on 21 July in San Jose, is led by Alfonso Robelo Callejas (former member of the Sandinist Government Junta), Dr Adolfo Calero Portocarrero (former owner of the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Managua), and Dr Arturo Cruz, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. The group is considered the executive leadership of various groups which carry out the struggle from northern Nicaragua, particularly the struggle by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) against the Sandinists. Therefore, UNO coordinates all of the political, military, and diplomatic actions which have been previously analyzed by the advisers of the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board (CON).

The latter, comprised in March, is a coalition comprised of the following (exiled) parties, labor unions, and business organizations: Nicaraguan Conservative Party in Exile (PCNE), Independent Liberal Party in Exile (PLIE), Social Democratic Party in Exile (PSDE), Social Christian Party in Exile (PSCE), and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN).

The following have also joined: Movement of Solidarity With Nicaraguan Democratic Workers (STDN), Committee of Nicaraguan Democratic Workers (CTDN), and the Nicaraguan Private Enterprise in Exile (EPNE). The Nicaraguan Unity for Reconciliation (UNIR), a front which includes three political and military groups, also comprises UNO.

UNIR was created in May in Panama City after Alfonso Robelo, Steadman Fagoth, and Adolfo Calero signed a pact to coordinate actions against Sandinism. Consequently, UNIR is also comprised by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), and the Miskitos, Sumu, and Rama (Misura).

Meanwhile, BOS is comprised by organizations and leaders who side with Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. These are the same ones who have asserted their mistrust and refused to reach an agreement with "those in the north" (FDN and its forces), fearful of a possible return to Somozism.

This bloc is comprised by the Nicaraguan National Rescue and Conciliation Movement (MRCN), ARDE (the faction which separated itself from Robelo and is comprised of three groups), the Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile (Csocane), and the Nicaraguan Professionals' Federation (CPN).

In addition, ARDE is comprised of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (FSDC), Christian Workers Solidarity (STC), and the Sandino Revolutionary Front (Pastora's FRS).

In addition to the two blocs, there are the organizations which, along with Misura, are fighting over and claim the representation of the Indian people on the Atlantic coast of that country. The specter of division also affected the plans of the Miskitos and other communities which demand internal autonomy and respect for their rights and their autochthonous customs. Following the Sandinists victory in 1979, Misurasata (Miskitos, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity) was formed with Steadman Fagoth as its leader.

Following Fagoth's imprisonment and departure from Nicaragua, Misura arose as the product of rifts between Fagoth and Brooklyn Rivera, who then became leader of Misurasata. Since Rivera decided last year to negotiate a pact with Managua with the intention of achieving peace for the Atlantic coast and attaining his people's demands, another division arose.

Indian leaders, led by Joaquin Suazo, Rafael Zelaya, and Guillermo Espinoza, proclaimed themselves as the new leaders and announced Brooklyn Rivera's expulsion. The new sector today comprises Misurasata-SICC [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities].

Despite the existence of these acronyms and names, the anti-Sandinist opposition leaders speak of the unity of their forces as the necessary condition to effectively carry out the struggle against the Sandinist regime. Therefore, why the division? The replies let us infer that many of the problems behind this are provoked by personal quarrels.

"(MRCN leader) Alfredo Cesar's ambitions are to comprise the 'Triple A.' However, it does not have the category, basis, or party. Whom does he represent?" asks Fabio Gadea, vice president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and Robelo's ally. "The 'Triple A' is what some call the leadership exerted by Calero, Robelo, and Cruz in UNO." Referring to the BOS leaders position he says: "They are all the same."

Fuad Farach, spokesman for CON and the exiled businessmen, feels that "the unity is practically a fact; the only ones left are Pastora and his group."

Alfredo Cesar, former president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, does admit there is a division, which he blames on the fact that there are some leaders "who do not want to respect different political-ideological concepts." This "is the key for a democracy," he stresses. He criticizes certain leaders in UNO who pretend to lead the efforts against Sandinism. "Those in the north did not struggle against Somoza; they did not participate in the original revolution," he said.

SOCIALIST PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

PA302339 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1921 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) today proposed to the FSLN and other local political forces the establishment of a great patriotic internal convergence to save the country from the sociopolitical crisis it is confronted with.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, the former secretary general of the PSN issued the call after presenting the declaration of the eighth plenum of the PSN Central Committee which met on 28 July.

The political agreement, which included the reorganization of the party's cadres and the designation of a new secretary general, indicates that the establishment of a national convergence does not imply the revival of the defunct Revolutionary Patriotic Front (FPR). Included in the FPR were the Socialist, Independent Liberal, Popular Social Christian Parties and the FSLN. The coalition was dissolved before last November's elections.

The PSN also advocates the Reagan administration's resumption of talks with Nicaragua at the Mexican port of Manzanillo and bilateral agreements between the Sandinist government and the remaining Central American countries.

The PSN has also asked the Sandinist government to respect institutional order and the legal and political precepts characteristic to a pluralist democracy, and adherence to the agreements of the political parties summit held in October 1984.

The proposal includes the enactment of a foreign investments law, the adoption of effective and radical measures to fight state bureaucracy, the legal and political democratization of parliament, and the implementation of a deliberate, prudent, peaceful, and genuinely nonaligned foreign policy.

The Socialists also urge the other Nicaraguan political parties to work to attain concrete solutions that will benefit the country, and express their belief that the Catholic hierarchy should abstain from participating in a national dialogue. The PSN leaders also state that there is no reason why the counterrevolutionary groups that operate from Honduras and Costa Rica should participate in a national dialogue.

The eighth plenum of the PSN Central Committee proposed the creation of a department of party census and statistics, as the PSN will soon begin preparations to participate in the upcoming municipal elections.

The PSN representative to the National Council of Political Parties -- a decentralized state entity that controls political party activities in Nicaragua -- Jose Luis Medina, was designated by the Socialist leadership as responsible for the party's propaganda and political education.

The new PSN secretary general (who assumed the postion yesterday) Gustavo Tablada, was formerly deputy secretary of the party. The Socialist leaders pointed out today that there has been no split whatsoever within the party structure and that the relocation of cadres is the result of the Socialists' organizational political development.

PSN Political Document

PA021237 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] A political document issued by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] after its eighth national convention on Sunday outlines the internal and external factors that have largely contributed to the worsening of the national crisis into which the country was sunk, saying that none of the country's sectors escaped the harshness and the negative destablizing repercussions of this crisis.

The socialist political declaration states: "Among the external factors are: the international economic crisis, the deterioration of the terms of trade, higher oil prices, and the U.S. aggression, which includes an expensive undeclared war."

As for the internal causes, the PSN affirms that "the crisis is also the result of the political party divisions, ideological exclusivism, and the bureaucratic self-sufficiency that have caused a negative situation of incompetence, lack of foresight, corruption, or irresponsibility which worsens the crisis and prevents any progress in the search for appropriate national solutions."

The document states: "As the crisis worsens, every day we can see a more threatening and catastrophic military result that could degenerate into a Central American war, foreign intervention, or at the very least, into an expansion of the internal war.

Furthermore, the document indicates: "Peace is vital for the progress of the Nicaraguan people toward their most cherished gaols such as: freedom, democracy, full independence, and social progress. However, as long as the Reagan administration remains determined to destroy the revolution, it will be impossible to have peace in Nicaragua."

In view of the national crisis in the country, the PSN proposes as a solution the adoption of a series of measures that are within our capabilities. Their implementation depends on the determination of the government and the political parties.

"The effective return to democracy, strict respect for all human rights, the rationization and reorganization of public administration, the reorganization of the country's economy, and caution in international relations would establish a favorable context for peace, stability, and confidence in the country."

"It is necessary to reach a patriotic national agreement which could be achieved through institutional internal talks that would depend on the Sandinist government's willingness, as well as on the cooperation and acceptance of all of the country's sectors, primarily the political parties."

The following are the PSN's specific proposals for organizing the national talks:

We believe that peace can be reached by implementing the following three points of action and guidance:

1. By beefing up our vigorous response to aggression and the counterrevolution without indiscriminate abuse or repression and without undermining democratic freedoms or pluralist practice.

2. By calling for and setting up an internal patriotic, nationalist, democratic, and revolutionary convergence.

3. By carrying out serious and constructive international negotiations with the United States and the Central American governments based on the principles of true nonalignment, nonintervention, mutual respect, and beneficial cooperation among the parties.

With this in mind, the PSN Central Committee demands the implementation of the following measures that are essential for a patriotic consensus, the solution of the crisis, and the achievement of peace.

1. Respect for the country's institutional order and the judicial and political rules of a pluralist democracy.

2. Strict compliance with the agreements of the political parties summit by all parties.

3. A clear definition and delimitation of the mixed economy and of its institutional projections.

4. The enactment of a foreign investment law.

5. Absolute respect for all human rights and freedom of expression and of the press.

6. The adoption of effective, deep-seated measures against the bureacuratic degeneration of the state and administrative corruption.

7. The legal and political democratization of the National Assembly.

8. The democratic coordination of the largest possible national consensus for the approval of the new constitution of the Republic, including consultation through referendum.

9. The constructive improvement of church-government relations.

10. The freedom to organize and labor union democracy.

11. The application of a calm, prudent international policy that is peaceful and truly nonaligned.

12. The expansion and enrichment of participation and representation in the government based on great patriotic national unity.

The PSN reiterates its desire and complete readiness to join the other political parties in an effort to reach concrete solutions for the benefit of the country and the revolution. The PSN also reaffirms its full independence, its critical solidarity with the revolution and its support for national defense. The PSN expresses its commitment to all tasks for an authentic democratization, and for a worthy peace in order to advance toward the strategic objectives of the revolution.

For a new society of free, prosperous, and independent Nicaraguans!

PLI LEADER PROPOSES U.S. PAY PART OF DEBT

PA061739 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Constantino Pereira, leader of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], who attended the continental forum on the Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt in Havana, said the forum fulfilled its objectives, bringing the sectors of the right, center right, left, and center left together and reaching the same conclusion of not paying the foreign debt.

Dr Pereira felt that Nicaragua's problem with the Latin American foreign debt could be solved by filing a suit with The Hague International Court for the United States to pay off the $2 million we are losing each day as result of their aggression.

[Begin Pereira recording] At first I was somewhat skeptical because I had not yet read the conference documents on hand, although I had some knowledge of Commander Fidel Castro's proposals. However, once there, I realized what a convincing argument it is, supported by sectors of the right, center, center right, center left, and left, all of whom concurred that the foreign debt is unpayable.

We think the forum actually reflected the Latin American position; what is more, it seemed to also reflect a universal opinion to the extent that even the U.S. banks appear concerned about finding a solution to this issue. That is, it is no longer an issue involving us alone, as already in the United States there are efforts under way to find formulas to satisfy all concerned. In fact, I understand Rockefeller had said that the foreign debt cannot possibly be paid by the Latin American nations, and had reportedly proposed a three-way formula whereby the debt be paid by the U.S. Government, the U.S. creditor banks, and the debtor nations, jointly.

However, as pointed out by the noted Venezuelan multimillionaire, Miguel Angel Capriles, at the meeting, only through a position of force would the creditors of the Latin American foreign debt sit at a table to discuss a problem directly affecting the underdevelopment of our countries. I believe the idea was excellent, and we hope it will not remain a mere proposal.

In fact, I made a proposal toward the end of the forum, concerning the Nicaraguan debt, that the United States should pay $2 million daily, which is what Nicaragua fails to produce due to the aggression imposed on us by the United States which keeps us from engaging in productive activities. This would mean $720 million annually. With our moral force, as proposed by Perez Esquivel, present in Nicaragua, we could file suit at The Hague International Court to demand that the United States help pay off our debt. That is all I have to say to you. [end recording]

PSC'S RAMIREZ ON 'CONFUSION' WITHIN FSLN

PA070354 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Regarding the meeting between the FSLN National Directorate and its Sandinist Assembly, Erick Ramirez, vice president of the Social Christian Party, said: "The results of the Sandinist Assembly's deliberations indicate the total confusion as the basis for the totalitarianism oriented political system toward which the country moves under the FSLN leadership. Evidently, this makes it more difficult to establish a really democratic state with sound institutions to guarantee the peace and stability we Nicaraguans desire. It also makes it more difficult to attain a political solution for the country's problems."

The FSLN party structure, immersed in the state structure, allows the Sandinist party to absorb the country's organizations into the Sandinist party's own organizations by using, for its own benefit, the property and wealth that are the heritage of all Nicaraguans rather than of a single party. In the difficult times through which Nicaragua is passing, this can only provoke a greater polarization of the domestic problem, feeding the ideas advanced by the enemies of the dialogue and those who advocate war, Ramirez added. Continuing, he said that the seriousness of the country's situation requires common sense and unity instead of force. An effort is necessary for all Nicaraguans to seek national and patriotic solutions. The FSLN must understand that the country does not belong to it and that as the ruling party the FSLN must generate initiatives that will bring peace and eliminate war. To stubbornly continue to foster a totalitarian project knowing that it is rejected by a great majority of Nicaraguans is to drag the country toward a precipice where in the end only bodies and ashes will remain. He asked: "What government that boasts loving its people can desire this?"

Finally, Ramirez said that the Social Christian's position under the current circumstances is clear-cut. They have demanded democratic measures to provoke domestic stability. Later, this will lead to the definitive basis of the country's democratization through a dialogue of unity and national reconciliation. He concluded: If what we want is the peace so much proclaimed by official sources, it is still time for corrections.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

FL081230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Cuban delegation that attended the ceremony of investiture of the new Bolivian president in La Paz gave the new chief executive, Victor Paz Estenssoro, a message of greetings from Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro. In a formal audience, the Bolivian president expressed his gratitude for the message and sent cordial greetings to the Cuban leader.

ENVOYS SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOK IN GUYANESE EMBASSY

FL082050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, a condolence book was opened at the Cooperative Republic of Guyana's Embassy because of the death of this brother Caribbean country's President Forbes Burnham. Guyanese Ambassador Cecil Pilgrim received condolences from the ambassadors of Portugal, Switzerland, the Philippines, Vietnam, PRC, Nicaragua, Finland, Ghana, and CSSR. The CSSR ambassador is also accredited in Georgetown. Also signing the condolence book were the charges d'affaires from the Vatican, FRG, Bolivia, and Turkey.

The book is on a table draped with a black cloth and with a picture of the deceased Guyanese statesman. A floral arrangement from the embassy staff is in the room.

PERUVIAN DELEGATES COMMENT ON DEBT DIALOGUE

FL081316 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The participants in the meeting on the Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt continue returning to their respective countries via Jose Marti International Airport. Before their departure, General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, retired, former prime minister of Peru, and Peruvian Senator Javier Diez Canseco gave their impressions on the important and transcendental event that ended last Saturday.

[Begin Mercardo Jarrin recording] It was very transcendental for many reasons. In the first place, it was very opportune. In politics, actions are worthwhile to the degree they are opportune, and I believe this conference was opportune. If it had been held earlier, it might not have been successful because there would not then have existed a clear realization of the significance of the foreign debt in Latin America. And if it had been held later, we might have found that many countries had made agreements with the IMF and that it was too late. So I think that primarily it was very opportune. [end recording]

[Begin Diez Canseco recording] I believe this event is a starting point for formulating the debt problem from a different angle, that is, from the point of view of achieving united action by political forces, personages, intellectuals, and Latin American social forces. As Commander Fidel Castro has said, a banner has been handed to the peoples. It is now basically a matter of getting the peoples to hold this banner high and go forward with it. [end recording]

U.S. 'GUILTY' OF PEACE MISSION MEMBERS KIDNAPPING

FL081408 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1131 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] I believe the following: Reagan or the Government of the United States -- I do not want to get personal -- is guilty not only of this kidnapping, but of all the crimes that have been committed in Nicaragua. It is guilty of the fact that thousands of Nicaraguan children are orphans. It is guilty of the fact that thousands of Nicaraguan mothers have to lament the deaths of their children. And it is guilty, furthermore, of something worse: It is guilty of the fact that during a period of almost 50 years a dictatorship like that of the Somozas was able to stay in power in Nicaragua, and of the fact that it cost the Nicaraguan people 45,000 dead to overthrow this dictatorship. Reagan is guilty not only of the kidnapping, but the guilt of Reagan and of all the preceding administrations has to do with the entire tragedy of the Nicaraguan people and with all the suffering of the Nicaraguan people, and not only of the Nicaraguan people. Many peoples have suffered and are suffering the consequences of U.S. policy.

SALVADORAN FMLN ADVANCES DESPITE U.S. EFFORTS

PA080749 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Aug 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Since the war began 5 years ago, the United States has been determined to make the Salvadoran Army one of the most powerful armies in Central America. To this end, it has granted Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime over $500 million dollars in direct military aid and dispatched more than 100 advisers, whose mission is to train and direct the fight against insurgents.

Beginning in 1983, when the guerrillas began dealing humiliating blows to the Armed Forces, the Army increased its personnel from 20,000 to more than 36,000 men. The United States also helped the regime increase its war materiel, particularly material for air warfare. For example, Washington helped to increase the helicopter fleet by 46 units and made available to regime 47 AC-40 airplanes, which, in the words of a U.S. adviser, can unleash all of their formidable firepower against the guerrillas. Also, the U.S. Government has increased its support for the death squads, which have murdered close to 60,000 Salvadorans, including labor activists, student leaders, priests, and in general all those who express their dissatisfaction with the regime.

Nevertheless, this year the Army has sustained more than 20,000 dead and injured. Approximately 24,000 troops have been taken prisoner, thousands of their weapons have been captured by the guerillas, and the Army has also lost military control of three-fourths of the national territory.

Hector Oqueli, a guerrilla leader, recently stated that the United States underestimated the guerrilla warfare potential. Washington's prestige is now at stake and this is why its support for the Salvadoran Army has been intensified. The essentially repressive Armed Forces are totally dependent on the United States. Only this keeps them going because they lack popular support.

For their part, the Salvadoran people have not only managed to resist the generalized repression, but have also given a very eloquent reply to the economic policies of the regime with strikes and demonstrations such as those staged by the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers and other organizations to demand the ouster of corrupt bosses and socioeconomic benefits despite fierce repression.

The FMLN has also carried out successful campaigns to sabotage the regime's war economy. It is worthwhile to point out the paralyzations of vehicular traffic, numerous attacks on electric power installations, and increased actions in urban centers such as the Nueva Esperanza penitentiary where 149 prisoners, including 13 important guerrilla leaders, were set free.

All forms of protest have been repressed in a most brutal fashion. A few days ago, the FMLN reported that the government's Air Force bombed several villages in Morazan Department with white phosphorous.

To the extent that the U.S. interference strategy continues to be based on a military victory in El Salvador, the conflict worsens, the war is extended, and all possibilities of a political solution are blocked. That is why the insurgent forces insist on continuing the interrupted talks with the regime to end the war and reach a just, lasting peace. The present U.S. Government must decide: Either it stops aiding the regime and respects the Salvadoran people's self-determination or it continues the escalation of intervention that could bring about the direct participation of its troops in El Salvador.

HAITIAN REGIME 'CHARACTERIZED BY U.S. DOMINATION'

PA080939 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Aug 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The occasional implementation of fraudulent elections is a characteristic of dictatorships seeking to perpetuate themselves in power. In so doing, they try to make the domestic and international public believe that democracy prevails and, above all, that the continuity of the regime reflects popular will. Augusto Pinochet has used this maneuver in Chile and veteran Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner has used it on several occasions as well. The Haitian dictatorship is no exception. A few days ago, a referendum was held under heavy security measures to legitimize the presidency for life of Jean-Claude Duvalier in that Caribbean country. Of the country's 6 million inhabitants, 1 and 1/2 million citizens voted in the elections described by the opposition as another farce by the Duvalier regime. Official Haitian sources said that those elections will reaffirm Duvalier's popularity. They said that he is firmly strolling along the path of democracy.

This thesis is neither new nor limited to the Haitian officialism. It is a theory of the U.S. Government which always supported the late Francois Duvalier and has been supporting his heir Jean-Claude since 22 April 1971. Let us not forget that on that occasion Clinton Knox, U.S. ambassador to Haiti, told the press that with U.S. aid Papa Doc's successor would free the country. He said that an initial step had already been taken to achieve that end: the dismantling of the ominous Tontons Macoutes repressive corps. A few days later, to show the so-called liberal policy of the young Duvalier, U.S. military advisers arrived in Haiti and established a new 1,200-men repressive squad specialized in counterinsurgency. That paramilitary group was called the Leopards. Among others, it is made up of the creme de la creme of the Tontons Macoutes. Thus, with Washington's assistance a new regime, which would continue to carry out the state terrorism established by the previous regime, was born.

Now, thanks to this new election, a revised Constitution which ratified Jean-Claude Duvalier in the presidency was launched as well. That Constitution also empowers him to appoint his successor, establish the post of prime minister, and define the duties and rights of the latter.

The sellout, repressive policy of the Haitian regime, which was extended, is characterized by U.S. domination of the national economy reflected in investments as well as the use of a cheap labor force, low wages, and the absence of labor unions; a brutal repression that has forced more than half a million Haitians to seek exile, and an incredible poverty that results in the death of 150 of every 1,000 babies born alive and a larger than 90 percent illiteracy rate among school age children. In addition, the military budget is twice as large as the education budget.

Furthermore, Haiti is part of U.S. military plans in the area. To implement them, Washington wishes to use Tortuga Island, which was leased for 99 years to the multinational Dupont Caribbean Company as a military base. In addition, since 1980, via an agreement signed between Haitia and the Dominican Republic, the Dominican Army has been able to enter Haiti at any time to thwart any rebellion against the tyranny of Jean-Claude Duvalier. This agreement was signed at the urging of the Pentagon's strategic planning office. However, despite all dictatorships, the Haitian people and their patriots have not lost hope of freedom. Their hearts still nurse the hope of independence sparked by Toussaint L'Overture, who proclaimed the world's first black republic and abolished the colonial system.

MEXICAN EXPORTS HURT U.S. PROTECTIONISM

FL071916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] According to figures from the Mexican Institute of Foreign Commerce, Mexico is one of the most affected by the growing protectionist measures adopted by the U.S. Government in the trade sector. A study done by that institute indicates that 34 percent of Mexico's nonpetroleum exports destined for the United States have been directly affected by U.S. protectionist measures. In the last few years, more than 60 Mexican export products have been excluded by the U.S. preferential tariff system, causing dozens of agricultural products to be detained at the border due to sanitary regulations.

The Director of Studies at the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade Fernando Mateo said Mexcio sees itself seriously damaged by those measures. He added that the situation has become aggravated since the 1970's.

Other Mexican merchandise, such as steel, requires the payment of high compensatory duties to enter the U.S. market which makes it impossible for them to compete. As if this were not enough, the U.S. Congress is studying new restrictive measures which, if approved, would place tariffs and duties on other Mexican exports such as oil and beer.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL081808 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A tour through the historic and tourist areas of Santiago de Cuba was made today by the Angolan delegation headed by Evaristo Domingos, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA.

OECS, UK ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE AFTER MEETING

FL031609 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 3 Aug 85

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Aug 3, CANA -- Leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Britain's Minister for Overseas Development Timothy Raison have ended a meeting here with an agreement to undertake a joint review of London's aid procedures, strongly criticised by the seven-nation grouping of present and former British colonies.

A communique issued at the end of yesterday's talks noted that the review will allow Britain and the OECS countries to make specific proposals for the more effective delivery of United Kingdom aid and to engage in regular dialogue and consultation in regard to the economic programmes of the OECS countries.

The meeting here noted the OECS concern about the need to clarify the procedures and modalities relating to the existing aid agreement and to agree on a basis for examining future British aid to the region.

In a speech at the opening session of the meeting yesterday, St Lucian Prime Minister John Compton said the annual limits imposed upon the disbursement of British aid funds have had the effect of frittering away development money upon projects too small to make any significant impact upon the economic development of the OECS states. He said the extended period for draw down had resulted in a substantial erosion of the value of that aid. All of these constraints need to be removed, Compton said.

According to the communique, the meeting agreed that the United Kingdom Government would take into account as fully as possible the sectoral and project priorities as determined by the countries. The meeting agreed that there would be further discussions on the relationship between the grant and loan components of the independence settlement -- for the six countries given so-called golden handshakes on attaining full sovereignty. Britain also agreed to consider sympathetically the interests of the OECS states with regards to international issues.

In particular, the United Kingdom Government agreed to examine the proposals currently being prepared by the World Bank in connection with the issues of the OECS countries graduating from international development aid and also to examine the World Bank response to the proposals for a specified emergency fund for OECS countries, said the communique. The meeting noted the fragile and dependent structure of the member states of the sub-region and agreed that they would have a continuing need for development support on concessionary terms.

The British Government has also agreed to finance the coast guard shore facilities which are now under discussion among the OECS states and is was made clear that the cost of these facilities would not come out of funds allocated under existing aid agreements, said the communique.

Both parties agreed that the one day meeting had been of value and that discussions should continue on the shape and scale of the United Kingdom aid programme in the Eastern Caribbean.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

$11-MILLION EEC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL090040 Bridgetown CANA in English 0004 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 8, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines is receiving a U.S. 11 million dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) aid package under the Lome trade and aid convention between the European Economic Community (EEC) and developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The agreement on the aid, to cover a number of projects, was signed here last night by Prime Minister James Mitchell; the deputy director-general for development in the European Commission, Michael Hauswirth; and John Ainsworth, head of the Caribbean division of the European Investment Bank (EIB). Some 10 million dollars of the package will represent grants managed by the European Commission, the remaining 1 million dollars being risk capital managed by the EIB. The bulk of the money is earmarked for rural development. Some funds will be used to up-trade the surgical and obstetrical facilities at the Kingstown General Hospital, the island's main one.

Mitchell said the EEC had agreed to his government's request for help in developing rural areas. He said EEC aid could be used for roads, farming co-operatives, animal production, and on-the-job technical and vocational training. Funds will also be reserved for development and promotion of tourism, and for training outside the rural sector. The seven-member EEC delegation, which has signed similar agreements in other Caribbean countries, held discussions with senior government officials on projects financed by the European Development Fund (EDF).

POSSIBLE VOA STATION DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

FL040152 Bridgetown CANA in English 2242 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 3, CANA -- Officials of the United States government-owned Voice of America (VOA) and the St Vincent and the Grenadines Government are discussing the establishment of a relay station here, according to Information Minister John Horne. Horne told parliament the proposed relay station here would help boost reception of the VOA on the medium wave band for listeners in the Eastern Caribbean. He said discussions have been very cordial and agreement was expected to be reached soon.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

DEBT TALKS WITH GUYANA POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

FL072026 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 7, CANA -- Official talks between Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana over repayment of an estimated 400 million dollars (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) owed to Port-of-Spain have been postponed indefinitely following the death of Guyanese President Forbes Burnham, political sources here said. The disclosure followed reports which indicated that two officials from the Guyana Government had been due here today to resume talks on the outstanding debt. The money largely represents balance of payment support and petroleum supplies to Georgetown. The issue of repayment had been the main talking point when Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Geoge Chambers met with Burnham at the Sixth Heads of Government Conference of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in Barbados last month. Press reports said Chambers had been quite firm that Guyana should make meaningful efforts to pay. Burnham had said in Barbados that he had reached an agreement on clearing the debt but gave no details.

GUYANA

NATION MOURNS PRESIDENT BURNHAM'S DEATH

FL082346 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 8, CANA -- Guyana was tonight launching a near three-day vigil leading up to the burial of late President Forbes Burnham, who ran the mineral-rich country for two decades. The signs of mourning in the country, which the outspoken lawyer turned from a British colony to an independent cooperative republic, increased today as buildings were draped with sombre colours.

Sixty-two year-old Burnham, who died after an operation Tuesday, will be buried on Sunday in the historic Botanic Gardens, just 400 yards from his official Georgetown residence. The eulogy will be delivered by his successor, Desmond Hoyte. The vigil lasts 62 hours -- one for each of Burnham's years. It is being held in the Square of Revolution in Georgetown. Government officials said four cadres from the pro-government Young Socialist Movement will stand guard, each under a torch that will burn until the funeral.

The government today announced that Saturday would be a public holiday, to allow for a period of intense mourning leading up to the funeral. Officials urged the business community and private individuals to join the government in draping buildings with cloth in the colours mauve -- Burnham's favourite -- black and lilac. A spokesman for the committee planning the funeral said there would be significant international representation, but gave no details. Today messages of condolence from the international community continued to pour into Georgetown.

BRIEFS

CUBA ASSISTS MEDICAL SCHOOL -- Georgetown 26 Jul (AFP) -- At the close of its visit to Georgetown, a Cuban delegation said today that the University of Guyana will open a school of medicine with Cuban assistance by the end of this year. The school, approved by WHO and the Pan American Health Organization, will open in September with some 40 students. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0510 GMT 27 Jul 85 PA]

PANAMA

DENI DISMANTLES DRUG TRAFFICKING NETWORK

PA071701 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] During a press conference today, the National Department of Investigation [DENI] director reported that during an intelligence operation involving several raids by agents of DENI, the Defense Forces, and the District Attorney's Office, a drug trafficking network was dismantled.

The group is made up of South Americans and several Panamanians who were trying to turn the country into a base for illegal operations including trafficking in contraband, drugs, and arms, violations of immigration laws, and even kidnappings. The DENI director reiterated the unfaltering determination of the authorities to fight at all cost against all crimes linked to narcoterrorism, and to prevent the use of our country for the disastrous drug business and the arrival in our country of members of international groups involved in that business who break our laws.

Members of the dismantled group and the sophisticated weapons found on them were presented to reporters this afternoon. It was revealed that Panamanian pilots Captain Teofilo Watson and Floyd Carlton carried 500 kilos of cocaine from Costa Rica valued on the black market at $60 million. Their whereabouts is still unknown.

Later, five Colombian drug traffickers, namely Fabio Tamayo, Guillermo Cano, Diego Leon Berrio Castano, Mario Jesus Castro Berrio, and Dario Alvarez arrived in Panama on a small aircraft from Punto Coco to determine the whereabouts of the merchandise and the pilots. After contacting Panamanians Alberto Aldemar and Raul Mata, they kidnapped relatives of the missing pilots and unsuccessfully applied pressure on them to get information. The following people were kidnapped: Orlando Mendez Caceres, Jose Aguilar, Mrs. Yuli Maglone Hidalgo de Watson and her three sons, who were tortured and threatened with their lives to pressure them into providing information. Upon learning about this, authorities ordered the arrest of the Colombians and Raul Mata as well as the confiscation of machine guns, grenades, and handguns found on the criminals.

U R U G U A Y

BLANCOS, BROAD FRONT OPPOSE 'UNITAS' MANEUVERS

PY082141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Aug (AFP) -- The National or Blanco Party, Uruguay's second largest party, has officially voiced its opposition to the "Unitas" U.S.-Uruguayan naval maneuvers, whether they are held within or outside Uruguayan territory. The party Executive Board has pointed out that the maneuvers will impair the national sovereignty and that the party will vote against the corresponding request President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will submit to congress.

The Blanco Party has also stated that it would be inappropriate to hold maneuvers at a time when the United States is threatening to invade brother countries in Central America.

The Broad Front, Uruguay's third largest political force, has not officially addressed the issue. However, its main spokesmen have already expressed opposition to the maneuvers on the grounds that the national sovereignty and dignity would be impaired.

According to some sources, the maneuvers, scheduled to begin on 23 September, will include a marine landing exercise at the Maldonado Department beach, 140 km east of Montevideo.

Broad Front sources have pointed out that this type of maneuver is in line with the imperialist accord that has allowed the British to remain masters of the Malvinas Islands, and that it is also in line with the terms of the Easter Island agreement signed by the Chilean and U.S. Governments.

Lawmakers from the ruling Colorado (liberal) Party today denied reports about the maneuvers, and said it is evident that Uruguayan troops would participate in the exercise. The matter is under consideration in the Senate Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, which must make a final decision on the issue.

Uruguay and the United States have carried out joint naval maneuvers since 1960 with the objective of improving technical performance in combined operations.